REMARKS

I.   Summary of Office Action

Claims 1-7 are pending in the application.

Claims 1 and 3 were objected to based on alleged informalities in these claims.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-3 and 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Oliver et al. U.S. Patent Publication No. US 2002/0133412 A1 (hereinafter, "Oliver").

Claims 4-5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oliver in view of Rosen U.S. Patent No. 6,122,625 (hereinafter, "Rosen").

II.   Summary of Applicants' Reply

Applicants submit herewith a Supplemental Application Data Sheet and a Supplemental Declaration.

Applicants have proposed amendments to the specification and the drawings in order to correct certain typographical errors, to present various trademarks in a revised format, and to correct inconsistencies between the specification and drawings. No new matter would be added by these amendments to the specification and drawings.

Applicants have amended claims 1 and 3-5. No new matter has been added by these amendments to the claims.

The Examiner's rejections are respectfully traversed.

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

III.   The Amendments to the Specification

Applicants propose amending the specification to correct certain typographical errors and to present the trademarks in a format set forth in the MPEP. These proposed amendments are fully supported and justified by the original specification and drawings. No new matter has been added. The amendments to the specification are set forth in the following table:

Page(s), line(s)	Change From	Change To	Justification
Page 1, lines11-12	09/___,___; and 09/___,___; 09/___,___; and 09/___,___	09/589,496; 09/589,500; 09/589,495; and 09/589,501	Clerical/Typographical

Page(s), line(s)	Change From	Change To	Justification
Page 1, line 14	THE RISK	QUANTIFYING THE RISK	Typographical
Page 5, line 16	Kerberos	Kerberos®	Typographical
Page 5, line 17	Schroeder	Schroeder,	Typographical
Page 6, line 6	Kerberos, can verifies	Kerberos® authentication mechanism, can verify	Typographical
Page 6, line 10	Kerberors	the Kerberos® authentication mechanism	Typographical
Page 6, line 17	has	have	Typographical
Page 8, line 13	develop:	develop	Typographical
Page 8, line 14	of bandwidth;	of: bandwidth;	Typographical
Page 10, line 1	client	client,	Typographical
Page 12, line 5	Java	Java®	Typographical
Page 12, line 6	Java	Java®	Typographical
Page 13, line 14	resources	resource	Typographical
Page 13, line 15	by resource	by the resource	Typographical
Page 14, line 13	accessing into a resource	accessing a resource	Typographical
Page 14, line 13	affects	effects	Typographical
Page 16, line 14	one or	one or more	Typographical
Page 16, line 17	are determined, by e.g,	is determined by, e.g.,	Typographical
Page 24, line 1	below, how	below, describes how	Typographical
Page 31, line 11	Java	Java®	Typographical
Page 33, line 6	Linux ®	Linux®	Typographical
Page 33, line 6	RSA	RSA®	Typographical
Page 36, line 9	a issuing	an issuing	Typographical
Page 38, line 15	client R1	client C1	Typographical (*See* Page 38, lines 13-14. There is no client R1. The client being discussed is client C1.)
Page 47, line 11	one or components	one or more components	Typographical
Page 47, line 13	resource	resources	Typographical
Page 47, line 15	determined, by e.g,	determined by, e.g.,	Typographical
Page 47, line 17	components can	components, can	Typographical
Page 47, line 17	determined, based	determined based	Typographical
Page 48, line 5	client	client,	Typographical
Page 48, line 9	The below Sections	Section IV, parts A-	Typographical

Page(s), line(s)	Change From	Change To	Justification
	IVb1-3 illustrate	C, below, illustrate	
Page 48, line 10	namely control	namely, control	Typographical
Page 48, line 10	price control,	prince control, and	Typographical
Page 49, line 16	depicts	depict	Typographical
Page 50, line2	entering in	entering into	Typographical
Page 50, line 6	an attackers	an attacker's	Typographical
Page 53, line 8	turns,	turn,	Typographical
Page 54, line 3	achieve	achieved	Typographical
Page 54, line 15	mink	mint	Typographical
Page 54, line 17	However,	However, in	Typographical

As indicated in the table above, applicants have proposed amending the specification to identify trademarks with the symbol ®, rather than presenting the trademarks in all uppercase letters. This format was used in order to be consistent with trademarks already identified in this manner elsewhere in the specification.

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner enter these proposed amendments to the specification.

IV.   The Amendments to the Drawings

Applicants propose amending FIGS. 1, 3 and 5B to correct typographical errors in each. More particularly, in FIG. 1, applicants propose adding a block to the drawing representing "domain V" that is referred to in the specification at page 25, line 9. In FIG. 3, applicants propose changing the reference numeral indicated for the "Mint Bank" from 24 to 124. This change is supported by the specification at page 40, lines 5-7. In FIG. 5B, applicants propose changing the word "attacked" to "attack" in the box identified by reference numeral 164. This proposed change is to correct a typographical error, and is supported by the specification at page 44, lines 6-8. Applicants also propose amending FIG. 5B by deleting the word "the" from the box identified by reference numeral 166. This proposed change is to correct a typographical error, and is supported by the specification at page 44, lines 8-9. No new matter would be added by these proposed amendments.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121, replacement sheets of the drawings containing FIGS. 1, 3, and 5B, as well as the other figures, are enclosed herewith.

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner enter these amendments to the drawings.

V.   The Supplemental Application Data Sheet and Supplemental Declaration

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.76(c), applicants submit herewith a Supplemental Application Data Sheet to update the respective addresses of inventors Yechiam Yemini and Apostolos Dailianas. A marked-up version of the Supplemental Application Data Sheet, indicating the addresses that have been updated, is also enclosed.

Additionally, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.67(a)(2), applicants submit herewith a Supplemental Declaration executed by inventor Yechiam Yemini. The Supplemental Declaration is intended to overcome any defect in the Declaration submitted on October 2, 2000 (in response to the Notice to File Missing Parts of August 2, 2000), which contains a correction of the street address of inventor Yechiam Yemini below his signature. As set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.67(a)(2), because the deficiency in the original Declaration only relates to inventor Yechiam Yemini, the Supplemental Declaration need only be signed by this inventor.

VI.   The Objection and Amendments to the Claims

The Examiner objected to claims 1 and 3, stating that "said particular said electronic security value units" in line 13 of claim 1 should read "said particular electronic security value units," and that "security electronic security value units" in line 19 of claim 3 should read "electronic security value units."

Applicants have amended each of claims 1 and 3-5 in order to address the Examiner's objection to the claims and to more clearly claim the subject matter of the present invention. The amendments to claims 1 and 3-5 do not add any new matter.

In light of the above amendments to the claims, applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the objection to claims 1 and 3.

VII.   The Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-3 and 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Oliver. The Examiner's rejection is respectfully traversed.

Generally speaking, the invention relates to a method for identifying a particular component of an electronic system that accessed a resource of the electronic system using currency in the form of electronic security value units. As amended, independent claim 1 requires performing the following steps:

    (a)   creating an electronic security value unit;

    (b)   distributing said electronic security value unit to said component;

    (c)   creating a first association between said component and said electronic security value unit;

    (d)   providing said electronic security value unit from said component to a resource manager in exchange for access to said resource;

    (e)   creating a second association between said electronic security value unit and said particular access to said resource;

    (f)   analyzing said second association to determine that said electronic security value unit was used to access said resource; and

    (g)   analyzing said first association to determine that said component accessed said resource.

For example, an electronic bank may distribute an electronic security value unit to a user's computer. The bank may also record the identity of the computer to which the electronic security value unit was distributed. The user's computer may then exchange the electronic security value unit for access to information in an on-line database, for example. Additionally, the database may record identifying information about the electronic security value unit that was used to obtain the access. In this case, the computer can be identified as having accessed the on-line database using the following steps. First, the database's record may be analyzed to determine that the electronic security value unit was used to obtain access to its information. Second, the electronic bank's record may be analyzed to determine that the computer is responsible for having used the electronic security value unit.

Oliver, on the other hand, discusses a system in which a user gains access to the content of multiple service providers without requiring a separate user account for each provider (*see* Oliver, paragraph 17). As explained in Oliver, a user's Web browser is first provided with an authentication token generated by a Token Validation Service (TVS) server. This token, which is valid only for a restricted period of time, is then sent by the user's browser to multiple TVS-enabled providers along with respective access requests (*see* Oliver, paragraph 120). The token is submitted by each provider for authentication by the TVS server that generated the token. Assuming that the token submitted by a provider is found to be valid (e.g., its time limit has not expired), the TVS server returns the user's profile information to the provider as part of the authentication (*see* Oliver, paragraphs 378-383). This profile information is then used by the provider in deciding how to respond to the user's request for access. In many cases, the profile

information includes a "Credit(x)" value that may be used to determine whether the user has adequate credit for the requested access (*see* Oliver, paragraphs 329-333).

Contrary to the Examiner's contention, however, Oliver <u>does not</u> show or suggest the invention as defined by any of claims 1-3 or 6-7 for at least the reasons that it does not disclose either (i) an electronic security value unit or (ii) distributing an electronic security value unit to a component and providing the electronic security value unit to a resource manager, as required by the claims.

(i) <u>Oliver Does Not Disclose An Electronic Security Value Unit</u>

As explained above, Oliver discloses using a combination of an authentication token and profile information to control a user's access to a provider's content. However, <u>nothing</u> disclosed in Oliver, including the authentication token and the user's profile information, is the same as an electronic security value unit as required by the claims.

More particularly, unlike applicants' claimed electronic security value unit, Oliver's authentication token <u>is not</u> a type of currency that may be provided by a user's browser to pay for access to a resource. Rather, Oliver's authentication token is used simply to authenticate a user to one or more TVS-enabled providers. As explained in paragraph 379 of Oliver, an authentication token that is received by a TVS-enabled provider is used to confirm that the user seeking access to the provider's content is a "valid user," and that the request is occurring during a "valid session." However, Oliver's authentication token <u>cannot</u> be used as payment for access to the provider's resources.

Moreover, unlike applicants' claimed electronic security value unit, a user's profile information as disclosed in Oliver is <u>never</u> distributed to the user's browser, or provided from the user's browser to a TVS-enabled provider in exchange for access to the provider's content. On the contrary, as part of the token authentication, the user's profile information is returned by the TVS server directly to the provider, and not to the user's browser.

For at least the foregoing reasons, applicants respectfully submit that neither the authentication token nor user's profile information disclosed in Oliver is the same as the claimed electronic security value unit. Applicants also respectfully submit that nothing else disclosed in Oliver is the same as the claimed electronic security value unit. Thus, as the combination of elements of independent claim 1 is not disclosed by Oliver, claim 1 is allowable. Accordingly,

applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 1, and claims 2-3 and 6-7 which depend from claim 1, be withdrawn by the Examiner.

(ii) Oliver Does Not Disclose Distributing And Providing An Electronic Security Value Unit As Claimed by Applicants

As recited above, applicants' claimed invention also includes "distributing [an] electronic security value unit to [a] component," and "providing said electronic security value unit from said component to a server providing [a] resource in exchange for a particular access to said resource" (claim 1).

Unlike the claimed invention, Oliver does not disclose anything that is first distributed to a user in Oliver and then provided by the user to a provider in exchange for access to the provider's content, much less an electronic security value unit or other form of currency. For example, while a user in Oliver may pass an authentication token to a TVS-enabled provider for authentication purposes, this token is <u>never</u> provided from the user to the provider as payment "in exchange for access to [a] resource" (as required by claim 1).

With regard to Oliver's profile information, the step of distributing such information (with or without a "Credit(x)" value) to the user is similarly never shown or suggested. Rather, as explained above, a user's profile information is provided directly to the TVS-enabled provider from which the user is requesting access. Moreover, because this profile information is never distributed to a user in Oliver, Oliver must necessarily also fail to disclose providing this profile information, <u>from the user</u>, in exchange for accessing a provider's content.

Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that, for at least the reasons above, neither the authentication token nor profile information disclosed in Oliver is distributed to a user and subsequently provided from the user in exchange for access to a provider's content. Moreover, because nothing else disclosed in Oliver is "distributed" to a user and "provided" by the user as payment for access to a resource, applicants' respectfully submit that claim 1 is allowable over Oliver. Therefore, applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 1, and claims 2-3 and 6-7 which depend from claim 1, be withdrawn by the Examiner.

VIII. The Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 4-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oliver in view of Rosen. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection.

Claims 4-5 depend from and include all of the limitations of claim 1, which is allowable over Oliver for at least the reasons provided above. Applicants respectfully submit that, even with the addition of Rosen, which describes an apparatus and method for secure transacting, the shortcomings of Oliver described above with respect to claim 1 are not remedied. Therefore, applicants respectfully submit that claims 4-5 are allowable over the combination of Oliver and Rosen.

In light of the above, applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 4-5.

IX.   Other Prior Art Made of Record

In the Office Action, the Examiner cited three references that were not listed on the Form PTO-892 included with the Office Action. Specifically, these references are:

Motoyama	US Pat. No. 5,913,202	6/15/99
Bisbee et al.	US Pat. No. 6,237,096	5/22/01
Braun et al.	US Pat. No. 4,321,672	3/23/82

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner issue a PTO-892 listing these references.

X.   Petition for Revival

Applicants have submitted herewith a Petition For Revival of an Application For Patent Abandoned Unintentionally Under 37 C.F.R. §1.137(b). The Director is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for this response, or credit any overpayment, to deposit account no. 08-0219.

XI.   Petition for Extension of Time

Applicants have submitted herewith a petition for a three-month extension of time for responding to the Office Action mailed on January 15, 2004. The Director is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for this response, or credit any overpayment, to deposit account no. 08-0219.
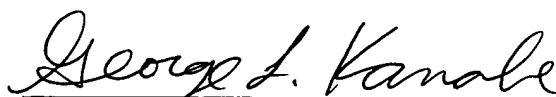
XII.   Conclusion

For at least the reasons set forth above, applicants respectfully submit that this application, as amended, is in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and prompt allowance of the application are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

WILMER CUTLER PICKERING
HALE AND DORR LLP

Date: 7/19/04

George L. Kanabe
Registration No. 51,858
Agent for Applicants

Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP
300 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022
Tel. 212-937-7200
Fax. 212-937-7300
Customer No. 28089